

The Drought Response Plan Action Table taken from the September 2010 Colorado Drought Response Plan.

The full drought plan document can be accessed at

<http://cwcb.state.co.us/water-management/drought/Pages/StateDroughtPlanning.aspx>

Severity Indicators and Impacts (Colorado Modified Palmer Drought Index (CMPDI) or SWSI, SPI, and U.S. Drought Monitor)	Drought Phase and Response Summary	Actions to be Considered
<p>-1 to positive indices in all river basins or modified Palmer climate division</p> <p>-0.5 to positive SPI (six month) D0 Abnormally Dry D0 ranges: CMPDI or SWSI: -1.0 to -1.9 SPI: -0.5 to -0.7 Indicator blend Percentile: 21-30</p> <p>Impacts: short-term dryness slowing planting, growth of crops or pastures.</p>	<p>Normal Conditions Regular Monitoring</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWCB/WATF monitors situation on monthly basis, discusses trends with National Weather Service (NWS), State Climatologist, State Engineer, Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), and others as appropriate. • Data reviewed for drought emergence and summarized in Governor's Drought Situation Report. • Implement long-term mitigation actions identified in drought mitigation plan • ITF chairs meet twice yearly to monitor progress on long-term drought mitigation and review any lessons from previous drought periods, and review the response plan.
<p>-1.0 to -2.0 in any river basin or modified Palmer climate division</p> <p>-0.6 to -1.0 SPI (six month)</p> <p>D1 Moderate Drought</p> <p>D1 ranges: CMPDI or SWSI: -2.0 to -2.9 SPI: -0.8 to -1.2 Indicator blend Percentile: 11-20</p> <p>Impacts: Some damage to crops, pastures; streams, reservoirs, or wells low, some water shortages developing or imminent; voluntary water-use restrictions requested</p>	<p>Phase 1 More close monitoring of conditions for persisting or rapidly worsening drought; Official drought not yet declared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ITF chairs alerted of potential for activation, monitoring of potential impacts. • Assess need for formal ITF and DTF activation depending on timing, location, or extent of drought conditions, existing water supply, and recommendation of WATF; DTF is comprised of WATF, ITF chairs, and Lead Agencies. • DTF Lead Agencies (CDA/DOLA/DNR) notified of need for potential activation.

<p>Less than -2.0 in any river basin or modified Palmer climate division</p> <p>Less than -1.0 SPI (six month)</p> <p>D2 Severe Drought</p> <p>D2 ranges: CMPDI or SWSI: -3.0 to -3.9 SPI: -1.3 to -1.5 Indicator blend Percentile: 6-10</p> <p>Impacts: Crop or pasture losses likely; water shortages common; water restrictions likely to be imposed</p>	<p>Phase 2 Drought Task Force and Impact Task Forces are activated; Potential Drought Emergency declared</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • DTF Chairs prepare Governor's Memorandum of potential drought emergency based on recommendations from WATF. • Governor's Memorandum activates the Drought Task Force and necessary Impact Task Forces. • Department of Agriculture initiates Secretarial Disaster Designation process if appropriate. • The DTF Chairs and CWCB meet with activated Impact Task Force chairs to outline Phase 2 activity. • Activated ITF's make an initial damage or impact assessment (physical and economic). • ITF's recommend opportunities for incident mitigation to minimize or limit potential impacts • Periodic reports are made by the ITF chairs to the DTF Chairs. • ITF chairs designate their respective department Public Information Officer (PIO) to interface with media for their relative area of concern and develop media messages. • Relevant state agencies undertake response and incident mitigation actions with their normal programs with available resources. • The DTF conducts a gap analysis identifying any unmet needs that cannot be handled through normal channels.
<p>Lowest reading at -2.0 to -3.9 in any river basin or modified Palmer climate division</p> <p>Less than -1.0 to -1.99 SPI (six month)</p> <p>D3 Extreme Drought to D4 Exceptional Drought</p> <p>D 3 Ranges CMPDSI or SWSI: -3.0 to -4.9 SPI: -1.3 to -1.9 Indicator blend Percentile: 3-5 Impacts: Major crop/pasture losses; widespread water shortages or restrictions very likely to be imposed</p>	<p>Phase 3 Drought Emergency is declared by Proclamation of the Governor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Governor's Memorandum updated to activate additional Impact Task Forces as necessary. • DTF Chairs prepares a Governor's Proclamation of drought emergency. • Governor's Proclamation activates the GDEC • DTF briefs GDEC. • Activated ITFs continue to assess, report, and recommend response measures and incident mitigation. • Unmet needs are reported to the DTF Chairs. • DTF Chairs determine the unmet needs that can be met by reallocation of existing resources. Those which cannot are forwarded to the GDEC with

<p>D4 Ranges: CMPDI or SWSI: -5.0 or less SPI: -2.0 or less Indicator blend Percentile: 0-2 Impacts: Exceptional and widespread crop/pasture losses; shortages of water in reservoirs, streams, and wells creating water emergencies</p>		<p>recommendations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The GDEC assembles the data provided to advise the Governor with recommendations to support a request for a Presidential Drought Declaration. • Governor requests a Presidential Declaration. • If approved, Federal-State Agreement establishes Colorado Division of Emergency Management Director as the State Coordinating Officer (SCO). • Long-term recovery operations commence
<p>Lowest reading at -1.6 in any river basin or modified Palmer climate division -0.8 SPI (six month)</p>	<p>Return to Phase 2</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DTF Chairs and the GDEC determine if all requirements for assistance are being met within the DTF and State agency channels. • GDEC briefs the Governor and prepares Proclamation to end drought emergency. • Long-term recovery operations continue • ITFs continue assessments. • ITFs issue final report and conclude formal regular meetings. • The DTF issues a final report and is deactivated.
<p>D1 Moderate Drought Coming out of drought: some lingering water deficits; pastures or crops not fully recovered</p>	<p>Return to Phase 1</p>	
<p>Lowest reading at -1.0 in any river basin -0.5 SPI (six month)</p>	<p>Return to normal conditions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CWCB/WATF resume normal monitoring.